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Spring 1938

Economy Catalog



Gladioli, Iris, Amaryllis, Callas, Lilies and their related bulbs.

Cecil Houdyshel

1412 Third St., La Verne, California Return Postage Guaranteed

R. U. INTERESTED?

Clivias, special reduced price. "How to Grow Amaryllis" with list. Many fine new bulbs. If not please mark "refused" and return this to your P. M.

C. E. F. Gersdorff 1825 N. Capitol St. Washington, D. C.

Sec. 562 P. L. & R.



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Washington, D. C. 1825 N. Capitol St. C. E. F. Gersdorff

to your P. M. If not please mark "refused" and return this Amaryllis" with list. Many fine new bulbs. Clivias, special reduced price, "How to Grow

B. U. INTERESTED?

Return Postage Guaranteed La Verne, California 1412 Third St.,

Lecil Houdyshel

and their related bulbs. Callas, Lilies Gladioli, Itis, Amaryllis,



Economy Catalog

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A PERSONAL LETTER

Dear Floral Friends:

Another six months have passed and it's catalog time again. In the meantime we have become indebted to you for the best season we have had for ten years. Also for so many friendly letters we could not begin to answer each one except in this way. We enjoy the friendly greetings we receive and those that say, "I am recommending you to my friend, please send him a catalog," or "Please send him the following order." We appreciate the orders.

We seem to be growing. Just now we are building a good sized Clivia house. There are not many larger ones in America. In gratitude to you who have made this expansion possible we decided to offer Clivias at a special price, \$4.00 for large hybrids and \$2.00 for good sized offsets and the flowering size C. miniata for \$1.25. After Aug. 15, the price will return to former level.

We are offering several new items. The best Gloriosa, a new Morea and other fine things which we hope you will try.

This brings up a subject of domestic contention. When we get some new and rare bulbs the firm of "Ethel and Cecil" go into conference to decide where they should be planted. Ethe says, "I think I should plant them in my garden." Her garden is the yard and is about the size of a city lot. Here she insists on doing nearly all the work. We did succeed in establishing the rule that Jack should do all the hoeing and digging. We had to be firm and put our foot down. Had to stand in the walk tho as they are 10 ½'s and there's not much room in

Ethel's garden to put our foot down. Ethel would like to move this entire 7-acre place into her garden. Someone is always giv-

ing her something for her garden. You will be interested to note price reduction on that rare bulb, Ismene, "Sulphur Queen." It is quite rare in America tho it multiplies very rapidly like the white one. It has sold as high as \$10, but we can offer it now for \$2.50. Our new Crinum, Virginia Lee, is reduced in price to \$5.00 each and we introduce a new white seedling of it, Gordon Wayne.

We cannot begin to mention all the interesting items. Just look over the list. Please note the concise but complete culture advice which we gladly give you whether you bought your bulbs from us or not. We like to pass along use-

That last point suggests this. Many ask us to recommend a flower magazine. Here are our favorites—the best, we think.

Sunset Magazine, the outstanding western home and garden magazine. \$1.00 per year. Dept. H, 576 Sacramento St., San Francisco,

Madison Cooper's Gardening, devoted to flowers chiefly but touching other cultural subjects including the homely philosophy of a simple man who has, nevertheless, drunk deeply from Nature's wisdom. \$1.00 per year. Dept. H, Calcium, N. Y.

The Flower Grower has a noted Editor who ably moves forward with this old and indispensable magazine. Dept. H, Albany, N. Y.

We all like to pass on a bit of useful informa-One's second best gift from Heaven is Good Health. Capitalized because it's better capital than dollars. No wonder that we get so much advice about it. Giving it is a universal trait. But be not alarmed, we are not going to recommend any "Elixir" that comes in a bottle. The only "bottle goods" we recommend are milk and carrot juice. Of course many other good things comes in bottles too, but those are the

A rather amusing observation about 18 months ago led to a discovery. One day we were looking up our ad in a magazine and comparing our offers with those of our competitors. An adjoining ad caught our eye. The caption was "Intestinal Gardening for the Prolongation of Youth." Now of course we knew that gardening is good for the health, prolongs youth and improves the disposition of those around us. But what had "Intestinal" to do with "gardening." "Intestinal fortitude," "Intestinal flu," etc., we understood. Being a gardener we had to find out about this and sent \$1.00 to the Author, Dr. James Empringham of the Health Education Inst., Dept. H, 530 S. Alexandria, Los Angeles, Calif., for the book with that title. We followed the advice in that book and gained 20 lbs. Recovered a degree of health we thought impossible. All at a comparatively small expense. They say a certain rich man prolonged his life to nearly a century by this method.

We would be remiss if we do not give to you the best we have. That is why we tell you about the better flower magazines, and the book about the funny gardening. That is why we search the world over for the best and rarest bulbs and cross those we have to try to make better vari-

Hoping that you may have the happiness that a fine garden gives added to health and pros-Yours sincerely, CECIL HOUDYSHEL

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ORDERING TERMS, ETC.

All customers should read the following.

Sales Tax. All California customers must include 3% extra for Sales Tax. This is a universal requirement here, yet many cheerfully (to themselves) ignore it. Don't.

All bulbs here listed are ready for immediate shipment except where noted. The exceptions are principally as follows: Iris are shipped soon after flowering in April or May, which is the best time to transplant. Fall blooming Amaryllis and a few winter growing plants like Black Callas are sent out as soon as they become dormant, which is usually in June, though the time varies a little with the season.

Order Early. A few bulbs must be planted early because they sprout or dry out too much if delayed in planting. This factor is mentioned with description. It is advisable to plant all bulbs as early as possible for best growth and flowers. However, most amaryllids and many other bulbs may be had at any time. Order at any time of year and we will ship as soon as safe or at the best planting time for you.

Eastern Orders will be shipped as soon as weather conditions are favorable. If requested, we can ship at once, giving an extra amount of wrapping to protect from frost. Clivias are shipped at once, also Amaryllis and all bulbs

wanted for house culture. Cash Pleasc. Credit even for a few days adds the expense of bookkeeping. A few "forget" or

delay a long time. Please do not order C.O.D. You add an expense to yourself of at least 27c even on a \$1.00 order. We don't refuse such orders but quite a

few change their minds and the bulbs are returned—usually ruined by long delays. Unless otherwise noted Prices given are for

one bulb. If not given, the cost of a dozen is ten times the cost of one, and 100 bulbs costs 70 times the cost of one. Less than 100 bulbs take

Remit by M. O., Check or Currency. The first are better as sometimes a letter is lost or currency is stolen and thus the customer loses. We much prefer no stamps as we can only cash them at a discount. Sometimes it is not possible to remit any other way. In that case send \$1.08 in stamps for every \$1.00.

We guarantee that you will receive your bulbs safely if we receive your order.

Postage prepaid on all orders of \$1.00 or more to any place in the U.S. and Canada, or to any country where the rate does not much exceed our 8th zone. If doubtful about the rate it is better to add a little to your remittance.

For orders under \$1.00 add 10c for postage. Print your name and address or write very carefully. We get many we cannot read. Some are even unsigned.

Our conscience applies to our business affairs. It is inevitable that occasionally a customer may be disappointed thru misunderstanding or error on one side or the other. In that case write courteously and we will explain or correct the orfully. We want pleased customers.

EXCHANGING

We will exchange for or buy bulbs that we can use. We especially want all rare and extra fine sorts of bulbs or seeds of the Amaryllis Family. We are quite anxious to receive the Spider Lilies that are native to Kentucky and nearby states. Also native Zephyranthes from Texas and other states. Write first stating what you have or send a sample.

YOUR FRIENDS

who love flowers or would if encouraged might appreciate knowing about our bulbs. One of our chief sources of new customers is from some friend's recommendation. This is a double kindness.

WHOLESALE

We sell wholesale but have no wholesale catalog or price list. Send us your list of wants and the quantity and we will give you a price.

CATALOGS

We publish two catalogs—a Spring Catalog of which this is a sample and a Fall Catalog about August 15. The Fall Catalog lists Daffodils and other Narcissus, Bulbous (or Dutch-Spanish) Iris, Tulips, Freesias, Callas, Hyacinths, Amaryllis, etc. Whenever we get wise to some fine new bulb we list it. Thus we grow and list in our Catalogs some very wonderful hybrid Daffodils, including the new Pink Daffodils. Stay on our mailing list by sending us

A mimeographed Iris List is sent on request

We formerly grew cacti and succulents but last winter's freeze took many and we are discontinuing them. We have an old Price List that will be sent free on request. In ordering mention as many or more substitutes.

Our catalogs are the most inexpensive possible. Beautifully illustrated catalogs are the best salesmen but the customer pays for them. Our catalogs contain best culture advise and concise, accurate descriptions.

If you like to receive these catalogs please remember that your name is dropped from our mailing list if you do not buy for three years. Any order or even a post card request will keep you on our mailing list.

THE IRIS FAMILY

Note. All bulbs in this group from Gladiolus to and including Tigridia belong botanically to the Iridaceae or Iris Family. Please note that we are grouping all bulbs according to botanical relationship rather than alphabetically.

GLADIOLUS Culture

Another year's experience proves even more conclusively that one can easily grow as good Gladiolus flowers now as before the thrips ap-

The easiest, most simple method of insuring that the thrips shall not damage them is to plant early dug bulbs before February 15. Late dug bulbs start late and will not do so well.

Thrips do not appear until the hot days come. Here that is in late May or June usually. Bulbs planted between November 15 and February 15 all bloom about the same time, late April or

early May, continuing to Decoration Day. Plant as early as possible as the bulbs will be making root growth and making sprouts with every warm spell. If the winter and spring are warm the earliest planted will naturally bloom first, often by April 1.

For quick and immediate growth plant early dug bulbs. Gladiolus need at least a three months' rest. During this dormant period the enzymes (digestive fluids) of the bulb are reorganizing stored up food material, changing starch to sugar, etc., and getting ready for fast growth under proper conditions. Before planting, all bulbs should be treated

to kill any thrips on the bulb as well as all diseases. This is an easy process. For each 8 gallous of solution dissolve 1 oz. powdered corrosive sublimate in a gallon of hot water. When dissolved dilute to 8 gallons. Use wood or crock container as this solution must not come into contact with any metal. Metal is corroded and the solution is ruined quickly by a metal container, labels, etc. Soak the bulbs in this solution 6 or 8 hours and use only once. It is deadly poison. Keep away from pets and children. Bulbs purchased from us need no treatment

as we treat them by this method or by fumigation with cyanide or by both methods. Early planting and treatment of bulbs are by

no means your only resources in conquering thrips. They don't like a shower bath. In a garden where they get a daily shower of a half hour to hour one can keep them down all summer. We have done it. We have had them start in a patch of glads and by much and daily showering, have got rid of them and saved the last part of the flowers. It is more sensible not to let them start. Just sprinkle every evening 30 minutes all thru season. That is about the right amount of water for best growth, too. If sprinkled any other time than evening, flowers are ruined. Use any type of overhead irrigation. We use the Skinner system but a good rotary sprinkler attached to a hose is satisfactory.

If you will sprinkle every evening as advised you may plant bulbs later than February 15. Planted April 1, they will bloom in late June and a careful grower may have good flowers. In fact commercial growers are producing good flowers the year around in California and some of them have discarded insectide sprays alto-

The best soil is a rich sandy loam. Very

sandy soil as well as heavy soils produce very

fine glads. All soils should contain much humus.

Plant bulbs 4 in. deep and twice the diameter of the bulb apart. Bulbs under ¾ in. and bulb-lets should be about 2 in. deep. We plant two rows, staggered, in one furrow, and the furrows about 18 in. apart.

Obtain this by spading under leaf mold, fine peat or thoroughly rotted manure. We have found that by giving a good mulch of peat and/or oak leaf mold, will produce ideal growth and fat, clean bulbs. Glads like acid soils. Fertilizers leaving an alkaline residue are bad. That includes most

chemical fertilizers. But ground superphospliate is acid and is good. Apply lightly in a furrow at side of bulbs. About a tablespoonful to a foot. We prefer to get acid condition from humus, especially oak leaf mold or screened Caution. Don't plant good, thrips free glad

bulbs by the side of some that you did not dig last season, or cheap, untreated bulbs. One Jack and Jill Thrips on the cheap bulbs will infest the entire lot. I have had one untreated bulb infest a half acre. But if it is done depend on the sprinkling—an increased amount. clean up old leaves, weeds, glad tops around garden. Bury in a remote spot or burn.

GLADIOLUS LIST

Note. All bulbs are treated, therefore free from thrips or infection.

Prices are for one bulb. One dozen costs ten times the price of one and 100 costs 70 times, unless otherwise stated. Less than 100 takes the dozen rate.

Size. Except where noted all bulbs are large. That is 11/4 in. in diam. or more. No bulblets sold nor other sizes than those listed.

Note. Many glads are offered at prices lower than good bulbs can be profitably grown for. We stand back of our bulbs. All are treated hence free from thrips. They are early dug and all ready to grow.

Aflame. Giant begonia-rose, prim. grand. 6c. Albatross. Largest and best low priced pure white. 7c. Amador. Large glowing red. 5 to 8 open.

Betty Nuthall. Outstanding orange pink, yellow throat. 5c.
Bill Sowden. Very large, deep red. 6c.
Chas. Dickens. Tall radiant purple. Unbeat-

Bagdad. Fine, smoky old-rose. 6c.

Does not burn. 8c.

able. 6c. Com. Kochl. Immense glowing scarlet. 7c.

Dr. Bennett. Bright flame red. 5c. Golden Dream. Tall golden yellow. 6c. La Paloma. Vivid orange. Early. 5c.

Los Angeles. Orange toned pink. Recently voted in symposium as still one of the world's most popular, though introduced in 1924. No other variety can equal it in quantity of flowers produced from one bulb. 5c. Good blooming size bulbs $\frac{1}{2}$ in. to over $\frac{3}{4}$ in., 50 for \$1.00. Marmora. Large grey lavender. 6c.

Minuet. Favorite and best lavender. Rated second most popular glad A.G.S. Symposium. 6c. Mrs. Leon Douglas. Large begonia rose. One of tallest. 5c.

Mrs. Konynenburg. Best deep blue. 5c. Pelegrina. Very deep rich blue. Early, fine grower. 7c. Pfitzer's Triumph. Large, orange red. 6c.

Picardy. Large shrimp pink. Rated most popular in A.G.S. symposium. 6c.

Purple Glory. Large ruffled dark red. 5c. Red Lory. Rose red, many open. 7c. Star of Bethlehem. The large size and lily

whiteness, recently attained, have made white glads very popular. This is the latest and best white. Bulbs 1 in. or over, 25c. Tronbadour. New very deep violet purple. 7c.

Virginia. Pure red. Most popular. 5c.

Wasaga. Apricot buff. 6c. N.B. When ordering, California customers must include 3% Sales Tax.

BEARDED IRIS

Until recently, Iris meant only the common (but lovely) blue or white "flags." There are still those who do not know that Iris may be had in pure deep yellow, rich red or delicate pink. The plicata varieties have the deeper colors stippled on or feathered with orchid-like deli-

Culture. Plant rhizomes not over 1 in. deep in full sun or very slight shade. Do not fertilize. Plant any time but the preferred time is soon after flowering in May or June. That is when we ship Iris unless instructed otherwise. Plants set out up to August, sometimes later, usually bloom the next spring. Send your order now and they will be sent at the best time.

Iris Price List. We grow many of the very best sorts and our prices are quite reasonable. We can keep them that way by not publishing an expensive illustrated catalog. Colored picture are not true anyway. Our Price List is mimeographed (usually). The descriptions are brief but true. They do not do justice to the flower, but not even a gaudy color plate does

Get your name on our "Tris" mailing list. Sent only to those who apply. Please use a post card. Handier for us. Not ready until about April, but send now.

HOUDYSHEL IRIS **ORIGINATIONS**

Bobby Houdyshel. Ground color white, flushed phlox pink. Feathered and dotted with deep phlox pink. This is the color arrangement of Dwarf. As exquisite as an the "Plicata type."

Cecil Houdyshel. One of the finest plicatas and hardy in the north. Standards, deeply flushed lavendar. Falls white, edged and frilled lavender. Tall and graceful. 50c

Eleanor Brooks. Seedling of Bobby H. Deeper and richer in color, taller and larger in flowers. Yellow blended in throat. 50c.

EVERBLOOMING YELLOW IRIS Tom Metcalf, a young lris breeder in our

neighborhood has probably made the greatest advance so far in Fall Blooming Iris. It required much persuasion to be allowed to introduce it at all and more especially at a low popular price as such varieties usually start at \$25.00 or more. Golden Cataract. Pure deep golden yellow

like a Jonquil. Good size and form, medium Has been blooming all fall and winter in our garden and attracts attention of all visitors. There is an abundant crop of flowers in the spring, an occasional flower in the summer and another full crop in the fall and extending into winter, here. It is a much freer bloomer than Eleanor Roosevelt. Don't wait for a lower price. It may not come for quite some time. Price \$2.50 each. We send this sort out at once. use to wait for it to quit blooming. Often blooms in three months after planting. Iris Collections. Ten excellent varieties in-

cluding Bobby Houdyshel, Magnifica, Mother of Pearl, etc., for \$1.00. Or 20 good sorts for \$1.00. All plants labeled. Our selection of varieties only. The list changes to suit our surplus stock so don't ask for names in advance. If particular, order from list which will cost less than most collections. Seedling Iris. These are very pretty iris that

have never been named or introduced. Assorted plants, some are small but will bloom in 1939, 35 for \$1.00. Some are as good as 35c to \$1.00 varieties. Some may be better.

MISCELLANEOUS IRIDS

Montbretia, "His Majesty" is considered to be the largest and finest Montbretia. Flowers deep velvety scarlet shading to gold. Outside of petals, crimson and gold. 4 in. or more across.

Culture. Handle like glads but bulbs must not dry out in storage. Keep in slightly moise (not wet) soll or peat. Plant in fall (in south) or very early spring. Do not order later than March 15. 25c. Per doz. \$2.50.

Morea polystacha. A very rare and lovely flower, new to American gardens. Tall wiry stems with many flowers resembling gandy butterflies. Outer petals mauve, marked Parma violet and a bright yellow spot at base. Inner petals, soft lavender. Flowers six weeks after planting, and blooms three or four months. 2 ft. high. May be grown also in pots. Plant very early. Don't order bulbs after April 1. 15c. 9 for \$1.00. Per doz. \$1.25.

Tigridia. The Mcxican Shell Flower. Many shades of yellow, orange, pink and red, spotted and very striking and beautiful. Plant in the spring in semi-shade, about 2 in. or 3 in. deep. Dig and store in the fall. Stored bulbs must not dry out too much. 10c cach, \$1.00 per dozen. Extra large bulbs 15c to 25c each. Mixed colors only.

THE AMARYLLIS FAMILY AND HOW TO GROW THEM

This great plant family includes not only the genus Amaryllis but also the following genera and many more: Agapanthus, Chlidanthus, Eucharis, Hippeastrum (commonly known as "Amaryllis"), and its subgenus Habranthus, Hymenocallis, Leucojum, Lycorus, Narcissus, Nerine, Pancratium, Polianthes, Sprekelia, Sternbergia and Zephyranthes.

This group includes some of the most popular and desirable flowering bulbs. They were first our hobby and then our specialty in commercial production.

The following list includes those ready for

immediate planting or later spring planting and those fall blooming Amaryllids that become dormant about June when they can be transplanted at any time before August 1. Narcissus are listed in our Fall Catalog. All bulbs are ready to send out now except where noted.

Full culture directions are included with each description. Most Amaryllids prefer a soil that is at least mildly acid. Accomplish this by incorporating with the soil much decayed humus

such as leaf mold, old manures or peat. Please note date of delivery for bulbs. Order now and those that are not yet dormant will be sent at proper time.

Agapanthus umbellatus, the Blue Lily of the Nile, formerly classed under Lilies, is now considered an Amaryllid. The name means "loveflower" and is suitable for the many flowered, large umbels of blue flowers.

The plants are large and have a large root-stock instead of bulb. They are quite hardy in the South, but in the North should be grown in buckets or tubs. They flower most all summer. They prefer partial shade in the garden but full sun in the house. Tubs may be wintered in the

Amaryllis belladonna. The Belladonna Lily, Lady Godiva Lily, Naked Lady Lily or Surprise Lily is common in Southern Gardens and is of exquisite beauty and spicy, intriguing fragrance. It is equally valued as a cut flower or in the garden. The common names are descriptive of its beauty and the habit of flowering before they are clothed with foliage. The flowers are in umbels. The variety major is a luscious pink thruout. It blooms in August if watered in late July. The minor is later and usually has a light throat. Some variations in color occur.

Culture. In the south, plant the bulbs with top a little below the surface. Transplant about July 1, when bulbs become crowded and heave out of ground. They are semi-hardy and the foliage is little hurt by freezing. Even when the temperature falls to 20°, the foliage recovers and the succeeding crop of flowers is normal. In the colder sections deeper planting, favorable location and protection is necessary. With these precautions it is said to flower in Washington, D. C. and Philaledphia, even in colder climates, though it would be better to grow in a cold frame or cover with brush, or better still in a 12 in. tub which can be removed to a sunny basement or a conservatory. Frankly pot culture is not too promising for this beautiful subject but you will get flowers at least the first year from our bulbs and they will be well worth the cost. They will long live in your memory. Please report your results.

Delivery—about June, or as soon as bulbs be-

come dormant. Amaryllis belladonna major. 25c.

A. belladonna minor. 25c. A. belladonna minor. Deep pink, almost red variety. \$1.00.

Chlidanthus fragrans is a fine bulb for gardens in the South. The foliage dies with the first heavy frost but grows luxuriantly in the summer and increases so fast that it may not bloom until a clump is established. Then in the spring the beautiful yellow flowers with their rich, spicy perfume rewards your patience. In the North the bulbs can be dug and stored over

winter. 15c each. Clivias. At the flower show in New York last year, the Clivias were a sensation. They usually are the center of attention in New York or anywhere when a show is held to correspond to their early blooming period. The usual wholesale price of the flowers is \$1.00 per stem which likely means several times that for the retail In other words the flowers are in the

class with orchids for beauty and rarity. The flowers are borne in large clusters or umbels in very early spring, usually March or April. There are various orange tones ranging from pink to red. Some are very light, others

very dark, but always a masterpiece of creation. The plant itself is fully as decorative as a palm when not flowering. The shining leaves are thick, leathery and strap-shaped. The general appearance resembles that of a luxurious

Amaryllis with many very dark green leaves. Clivias will always be scare and comparatively high priced because most plants make few side shoots. Propagation therefore for the greater part must be through seeds. It takes a seedling from 5 to 7 years to bloom.

Good Clivia hybrids, blooming size, are considered to be a very good buy at \$5.00 each. In a miscellaneous collection, any of them are worth that much and some more. plants we value at \$25.00 to \$50.00.

We have never sold mature Clivia hybrids under \$5.00. Our collection is now so extensive that we must build a large Clivia house. We propose to sell enough plants at a special price for one season only to pay for the house. cause a Clivia plant will average nearly \$5.00 income in seed production per year this special price is good only until the appearance of our next Fall Catalog about August 15.

CLIVIAS SPECIALLY PRICED Clivia, European hybrids. This strain is from

Ghent, Belgium, where the greatest breeders and the finest collections are said to be. Special price until Aug. 15, mature large plants that should bloom in March or April, assorted shades of orange, \$4.00 each. Per doz., \$40. Per 100, \$300. No wholesale or other discounts. Please do not express a preference for any shade. They are not marked. By this method you may get a plant worth much more than \$5.00. If you must have a certain shade we will select the nearest we have when they bloom and mail when first flower opens. The price will range from \$10 to \$15 each. Small plants. Offshoots that should bloom in

two or three years. \$2.00 each. Clivia miniata. The flowers of the species are

all one uniform color, orange yellow. They are somewhat smaller in size but nevertheless very attractive and but a few degrees less desirable than the hybrids. The shining very dark green leaves are narrower than those of the hybrids but the plant is scarcely less decorative. Clivia miniata is a little hardier than the hy-

brids. We have a large stock of these also and offer you an even greater temporary reduction Special price until August 15, large plants \$1.25 each. Offshoots, 75c. I believe these will

bloom in two years or less. Clivia Culture. One might naturally conclude that a plant so rare and beautiful as a Clivia would be very tender, very exacting in culture requirements and very difficult to grow. The conclusion would be wrong. The culture is simple, understandable by any plant novice, and the requirements easy to fulfill.

Essential requirements. Full shade. There should be light but not more than an occasional dot of direct sunlight. They like a heavy soil lightened with plenty of humus and perfect drainage. Clivias are gross feeders and outdoor grown plants may be given a heavy mulch of rotted manure. In pots give liquid manure about the color of tea when not brewed too

For House Culture pot in very large pots or tubs 8 in. to 12 in. size. The more room given the large fleshy roots the better the plant will thrive, though crowding the roots does hasten blooming. Be sure the pot drainage is perfect. Screen heavy garden loam enriched by liberal amount rotted manure and some sand for potting soil. Place plant in a light but not sunny window. The room need not be hot. They bloom here in March while the night temperature goes to under 40°. A few flowers usually are showing all winter.

In the milder sections of the south where oranges and avocados are grown commercially Clivias may be grown outdoors in the complete shade of trees. The tree must be evergreen. Not even early morning or late aftornoon sun or winter sun should penetrate. We grow ours under avocados and in a lath house, where the laths touch each other. Cover when temperature goes below 28°

They like plenty of moisture but it must not stagnate. Drainage must be perfect, When plants become dry damage results. When not drained by slope or from below they may die. The correct balance is easily obtained.

Clivias are not very sensitive to cold. We saved ours last winter when we had freezing weather, day and night for two weeks and the temperature on three nights fell to 20°. plants were covered by newspapers and fences built around by lath bulb trays. The temperature of course should really not fall much below

Our discussion may seem to be so long and explicit that you may feel that their culture after all is more complicated than our introductory statements about their easy culture indicated. But the summary of all is that but four things are likely to prove fatal or even check their growth: strong sunlight, extreme dryness for too long a time, poorly drained soil, more than a few degrees of frost. Cooperias are closely allied to Zephyranthes

and may be handled the same way. C. pedunculata makes quite a large bulb with a long neck and should be planted about 4 in. deep. In the colder climates they should be dug and stored in the fall like Zephyranthes or Gladiolus but in the south they may be left in ground They are natives of a dry climate. Their lovely white flowers are a conspicuous feature of the landscape after every shower in some parts of Texas.

Cooperia pedunculata. 25c.

Crimums deserve a much greater popularity than they possess. Most of them are very large. C. asiaticum bulbs are up to 6 in. in diameter and nearly 2 ft. long. They weigh several pounds. That makes it necessary to grow them in a tub if grown indoors. But it has been done. Crinum "Cecil Houdyshel" might be grown in a 14 in. pot up to a large bucket. It is a profuse bloomer and if given a rest after blooming will bloom again several times a year. It produces a huge umbel of deep pink fragrant flowers that resemble a lily. C. kirkii has a short flower stalk with a large umbel of flowers that come out nearly all at once. It is nice for an 8 in. pot. In the garden Crinums moorei and Virginia

Lee should have semi-shade. The hot sun burns leaves and flowers. But they do not require the deep shade necessary for Clivias. Other Crinums listed here may be grown in

full sun though we usually plant around trees where they receive some shade. The north side is good for moorei and Virginia Lee and east or west side or full exposure for the others. Crinums are magnificent, tropical appearing

subjects even when not in flower. Southern gardens should contain all varieties obtainable. If I had a greenhouse in the North I would want all and at least a few in a window garden. But most of them are big. Most Crinums are fairly hardy. C. capense

is even hardy in Ohio, etc., if planted very deep, say 6 in. to base of bulb south side of a house or wall. In the winter, mound the earth over it and above that pile a good mound of leaves. It may not be necessary but it is insurance that it will go through all right. But plant it in the spring and allow it to become established. C. moorei has also often been wintered successfully the same way. Moorei, Cecil Houdyshel and others of the hardier sorts are not hard to carry over in the garden in the vicinity of Washington and Philadelphia or other milder sections if protected. Crinums may of course be wintered in tubs

or buckets in the celler. Let them get dry. If grown in the garden, I see no reason why they might not be stored dry the same as other bulbs. Several customers report success in growing them by this "Gladiolus method." That is digging and storing dry over winter. It is better to preserve the large roots. This may be done by covering them with soil. Crinum bulbs live in storage for several years. C. Asiaticum. Formerly listed as C. pedun-

culatum. Four feet high, a grand tropical looking plant. Huge umbels of large, pure white flowers resembling Spider Lilies. Small size,

\$2.00, large up to \$3.00. Crinum capense alba. White, resembles an

Easter Lily. 50c. C. capense rosea. Pink. 60c.

C. Cecil Houdyshel. (H) Deepest pink flowers. A constant bloomer. In Florida it blooms in winter as well as summer. Only frost or drouth can stop it. Award of Merit from American Amaryllis Society. \$1.50 each. Small \$1.00. C. Ellen Bosanquet. A gorgeous new hybrid, wine-rose flowers. \$1.50.

C. erubescens. White and orchid. 50c.

C. Gordon Wayne. 1938 introduction. We intended to introduce this with the remark that it is named for our favorite grandson. But fate intervened and we now have two grandsons. But James Franklin must have his Crinum later. Gordon Wayne is a seedling of Virginia Lee. The flowers are pure white, very wide open and large. The plant is a more rapid grower than its parent and increases very rapidly, offsets forming on bulbs long before they reach flowering size. C. Gordon Wayne, like Virginia Lee should have a cool, shady location. Five bulbs only offered at \$10.00 each. There are but 6 large bulbs and 45 small in existence. C. J. C. Harvey. Soft self pink. \$1.00.

C. kirkii. White. Red band in center of petals. A gorgeous pot plant about the size of a large Hippeastrum. About 12 or more flowers open at once. 60c.

C. moorei. One of best. Lark pink flowers, rather bell shaped. Plant, very graceful. Must be grown in a cool, shady place. 50c.

C. powelli alba. Very fine pure white. 50c. C. powelli rosea. Pink, smaller flower. 50c. C. Virginia Lee. (H) Large rose pink flowers with white throat. An expert considers it the finest hybrid produced to date. Less than 75 bulbs including offsets in existence. Like C. moorei and C. Gordon Wayne, it is inclined to lose most of its foliage during the hot summer months unless in a cool place with considerable shade. It begins to bloom with the advent of the cool autumn days and often continues here well into winter. Today, Jan. 3, we have a fine flowering plant of Virginia Lee. We are again reducing the price. Price each \$5.00, per doz. \$45.00. No reduction on wholesale orders.

Cyrtanthus are closely related to Zephyranthes but very different in habit and appearance. They are tropical bulbs and evergreen usually. Being rare, they are little known, though easy to grow in the garden in warmer sections of the South or in pots elsewhere. If left undisturbed a few years they make fine clumps. Bulbs will be delivered about April which is nearest their rest period. Bloom is most abundant in spring.

Cyrtanthus lutescens. Bright yellow tubular flowers, two inches long. Useful for cutting as

are all Cyrtanthus. 50c. C. mackenii. Clear ivory white flowers and a rather stronger plant. 50e.

C. parviflorus. Flowers cinnabar red, rather small. Prettiest and rarest of all. A good grower and our bed of them has had a few flowers all the time for the past year. \$1.00.

Encharis grandiflora. Truly named for the flower is grand. They are pure, waxy white with a central corona after the fashion of the Narcissus and Hymenocallis. Eucharis are bulbs from Brazll and extremely rare in this country. They are usually grown in greenhouses but were formerly common in cans and pots on front porches in south Florida. The conditions of growth are shade and a warm, humld atmos-

The usual blooming period is spring, but by partly drying off a little after flowering it is said they can be brought into flower as often as three or four times in a year.

They should be pot bound for best blooming. Pot in a soil containing well decayed compost, peat and ground limestone, or bone meal. We recommend their trial but cannot promise

sure success. Price \$1.50 each.

Hippeastrums are almost universally called simply "Amaryllis." Thus Hippeastrum johnsonli ls usually listed in flower catalogs as Amaryllis johnsonil.

H. johnsonii are quite common in southern gardens. The improved hybrids though seldom seen are of equal hardiness and ease of culture. Bulbs are planted with top just above surface. Deeper planting is not so good though in the northern limit of their hardy zone, like North Carolina where they are quite hardy, it may be

The improved hybrids are among the most desirable bulbs for growing in pots in the winter. Be sure of good drainage, use rich potting soil with liberal amount of rotted fine manure, preferably cow. A little bone meal may be added to the soil. When growing well or blooming give abundant supply of water including a little manure water. Pot as soon as received so that root growth can begin. They do not much like to be disturbed or to lose roots. Water only a

An exception to this method must be made in the case of H. equestre and the double Amaryllis Alberti. Rich soil produces vigorous growth at the expense of flowers. To get flowers in the garden plant in the poorest, thinnest, sandiest soil you have. In pots use a thin sandy soil. Avoid humus or any fertile soil.

Hippeastrums must have a good rest. In late summer withhold water and rest several weeks. The loss of leaves does no harm but roots should not be lost. They can be started usually anytime between December 1 and April 1. They may be had in bloom in the house between Christmas and April. Hippeastrums are tropical bulbs and most of

them require a warm soil. As a pot plant do not allow room temperatures to go too low. However, last winter's freeze in California only injured the large bulbs, not many were killed. The ground was frozen solid for two weeks and temperature was as low as 20°. We lost 2000 In the south Hippeastrums are gorgeous gar-

den flowers. Give them about half shade and a rich soil of loam and humus well mixed. Keep out the snails, slugs and cut worms or bire a duck. Ducks work long hours, even on moonlight nights, for their room and board. They will rustle for most of their board. For garden culture in the east, plant out when

danger of frost has passed. Keep growing vigorously until first heavy frosts threaten them then dig and store in pots of dry soil with bulb 2/3 above soil. Bring to light and heat in January. The flowers will be finer than can be had outside. It is rather difficult to hold the flowers back where bulbs cannot be planted out until April but it can be done at some expense to the bulbs' vigor. The best system is to flower in the house and shift to garden later, not disturbing roots. Continuous pot culture is quite good if new soil be used every year. Be careful not to break off any large roots. We are sometimes asked, "What is wrong

with my Amaryllis; it never blooms?" If yours I can be handled like the well known Ismene. It is kept growing vigorously until late fall, then is probably better to stand them up in a box and given two or three months' rest, it should bloom. If it is in bad sbape, decreased in size, it may have to grow a year and increase in size first. Some say no rest is needed, but I think it is for most hybrids. When potted, rich soil and good drainage is needed. Practice of keeping pot in a saucer of water is not good. When growing well use a little manure water. Hippeastrum. Assorted American hybrids of

good quality and blooming size. Each 50c, per

H. Assorted American hybrids of superior quality, large size. Each 75c, per doz. \$7.50.

H. Assorted American hybrids in solid red colors-no streaks-though sometimes a bit of green in throat. Each \$1.50, per doz. \$15.00.

H. Assorted American Hybrids in light colors. These are extra selected light colors. Some are nearly white with only slight pink markings. Others contain more color. .Flowers very large and fine. We think all reds have been rouged out but if you get a red it will be a fine one. You can return and exchange it if you want to. These are really fine Amaryllis. We like them so well that we will exchange any bulb that you consider is not worth the price. \$1.00 each. Per dozen \$10.00.

H. equestre. A lovely salmon pink, self color. Blooms well in pots when established and much better after it becomes pot bound and a large clump of bulbs is formed. Give it poor, sandy soil, no manure water or fertilizer and do not repot. It often blooms out of season in addition to the spring flowers. Each 50c. Per doz. \$4.50.

H. johnsonii. Rich red with white band through center of petals. Very hardy and free blooming. Each 50c. Per doz. \$5.00.

H. Sibyl Hondyshel. Possibly the only older American hybrid to endure in cultivation. White with a narrow border of pink. Throat blotch of pink and some light feathering of the same color in petals. The general effect is of a white flower lightly marked pink. A thrifty grower and multiplier. We are obliged to modify our price according

to size of our stock. Price, each \$4.00. Per doz. \$45.00. No wholesale discounts.

H. advenum. The ox-blood lily. This is listed out of regular order because it belongs to the sub-genus Habranthus. This species blooms in the fall, grows all winter until about June when it becomes dormant. Bulbs are sent out at that time. The flowers are small, dark red and about ten in each umbel. The species is very hardy and the foliage was not the least injured by our last winter's hard freeze. It should be planted about 5 in. deep on account of long neck. In pots I believe it would succeed if planted 3 in. deep in a large pot. Adaptability to pot culture not proven. But it is fine in the garden in the south. 25c each. \$2.00 doz. \$20.00 per 100. (Please remember that any quantity under 100 takes dozen rate). H. brachyandrum, or Habranthus brachan-

We obtained stock of this under this It may be wrong as the plant and flower seem to be exactly like H. advenum except that the color is pink. It may be a pink form, but will list this way until accurately determined. then inform you. Each 35c. Per doz. \$3.50. Per 100 \$30. Hymenocallis, or Spider Lilies are among the

most attractive members of the Amaryllis family. The flowers are white with long narrow petals and long stamens in all species except Calathina, usually known as Ismene. In the center of the flower is a corona somewhat like the Narcissus.

Our trial gardens include about 25 species. Unfortunately we can offer very few owing to the small size of the stock in part, and in part because we have not yet determined their adaptability to garden cultivation. Those offered are of proven value. We have recently obtained from Texas a nice lot of bulbs presumed to be the native H. galvestonensis. We cannot guarantee them to succeed. If you want to experiment you may have a bulb for \$1.00.

If you know of native Spider Lilles near you write me about them. Better still collect from a few to 1,000 and exchange or sell them to me. But write first.

Spider Lilies are reported growing wild in Kentucky, Missouri and other states. I am especially anxious to get these. Louisiana and Florida species that grow in swamps are of no particular garden value.

Culture. The Spider Lilies and the Ismene can be handled much like Gladiolus, dig in tho fall and store in a frost free cellar. It is advisable to savo large, fleshy roots and keep these roots from shriveling by a cover of dry dirt or peat. Plant in early spring with top of bulb covered about 2 inches.

H. calathina, the Ismene or Peruvian Daffodil. The lattor name results from the very large central corona. Color white with green veins and throat. Very fragrant. Should be grown in all gardens as it does well, increases rapidly. Largest bulbs are surest to bloom. Each 25c. Extra large, 35c and 50c. Per doz. \$2.50, \$3.50 and

H. ealathina, Ismene, "Sulphur Queen." This very rare light yellow Ismene has sold recently as high as \$10.00 each. Our price was reduced last year to \$3.50. It multiplies rapidly and this year we can offer it for \$2.50 each.

H. caribaea. Large, late blooming Spider Lily. Hardy in N. Carolina. Farther north it may be dug and stored. 75c. H. species muknown. Years ago we listed this

as a Pancratium. It is a small Spider Lily grown in many eastern gardens and handled the same as Ismene. The flowers are typical Spider Lilies and very attractive. In California and the South leave bulbs in the ground over winter. Each 25c, Per doz. \$2.50. Lencojum vernum is quite hardy in gardens everywhere. They are very early, blooming even

before the snow is gone. Ours bloom nearly all winter. Even the last winter's freeze did not stop them. The dainty white flowers with a dot of green on the petal tips are most acceptable in the garden and for cutting. They remind one of Lilies of the Valley. Plant 4 in. deep. Mulch in cold climates over winter. Large dormant bulbs 10c. Per doz. 60c. Per 100 \$4.00. Lycorus are fall blooming Amaryllids. The

culture is the same for all and all are almost but not quite hardy in the North except L. squamigera or Amaryllis halli. It is entirely hardy since the bulbs may be planted 4 inches under surface and the foliage does not appear until spring. All the others have winter foliage. Delivery about June.

Lycorus aurea, The Golden Spider Lily, is very rare and one of nature's most beautiful flowers The large umbel of spidery, yellow flowers is incomparable. Plant them 4 or 5 inches deep. Reported hardy in Ohio, but is doubtful. \$2.00.

L. radiata usually listed as Nerine sarniensis is an exquisite thing, with deep pink spidery flowers in the fall. 25c each. Five for \$1.00. Per doz. \$2.00. Per 100 \$12.00. L. squamigera. Fall flowering. Lilac to pink.

\$1.00 each. True Nerines are little known. The Nerine

sarniensis or Guernsey Lily listed in American catalogs is really Lycorus radiata.

Nerines are fall bloomers and winter growers of easiest culture for southern gardens. They do well in pots in the north. The flowers are pink to red, and spidery in form. They are quite bardy outside as far north as the middle south. We offer but one species.

Nerine filifolia, a small bulb, with dainty flowers freely produced in the fall and evergreen foliage. All should plant it. Bulbs may be moved at any time of year. Each 25c. Per doz. \$2.25. Per 100 \$17.50. Pancratiums were formerly included by botanists in Hymenocallis. They are natives of the

Mediterranean region and are a little different from the American species Hymenocallis. The culture is the same. Like them they could be grown universally in gardens as far north as the Middle South, and in the North both species cover bulbs and roots with dry soil or sand after digging. Then store in a light room where temperature will not fall below about 20°. Ours stood that last winter and foliage was uninjured. But I doubt their ability to survive temperatures near zero.

Pancratium maritimum. Has sweetly fragrant white flowers like the Ismene but smaller and has no green in throat. 25c. Per doz. \$2.50. Poliauthes tuberosa, called universally just

"tuberose," is a favorite of northern as well as southern gardens. The tall spikes of waxy white flowers have the heaviest, sweetest perfume in the garden. A few think it too heavy for the house but we like a few of them in a bouquet. The bulbs should not be subjected to cold

even near 32° either in the ground or in storage. The flower bud if chilled may refuse to develop thought the bulb will grow. Therefore plant late when corn and dahlias are planted and dig before heavy frosts.

Poliantlies tuberosa, var. Double Pearl. Large bulbs, 15c. Per doz. \$1.50.

P. tuberosa, var. Mexican Everblooming. Green leaves. 15c. Per doz. \$1.50.

P. tuberosa, var. Mexican Everblooming. Variegated foliage. 15c ea. Per doz. \$1.50.

Sprekelia formosissima is not merely beautiful, it is gorgeous. The deep bright red flowers have long narrow petals in an odd irregular form that gives distinction. They bloom later than Hippeastrums and the culture is identical except they like deeper planting. They also flower more often out of the regular season. They do well in pots or garden and can be dug and stored in the fall. Each 25c. Per doz. \$2.50.

Sternbergia Intea is a small, yellow flowering, winter growing amaryllid. It is often called "Fall Crocus." Culture like others of this type. Plant 3 in. deep. Delivery in June. Each 15c. Per doz. \$1.50.

Extra large, each 40c, per doz. \$4.00.

Zephyranthes, or Fairy Lilies, are well named both ways. They are the babies of the Amaryllis family. When you see them you want to exclaim, "The darlings." But they are not too small for garden use. The plants are from 6 in. But they are not too to a foot high. They are fine for border plants. Several species of Zephyranthes are natives of

Texas. Most of them can be wintered in the garden as far north as Kentucky if well mulched. That is not the limit of their northern range

of usefulness in the garden, however, as they can be planted very early, dug in the fall before the ground freezes much and stored dry over winter like glads or onions. There is a commercial grower of Zephyranthes in Iowa They multiply rapidly by offsets and seeds;

you can soon have a good bed. The range of color and time of blooming

should make one want them all. They like an acid soil and abundance of

moisture at all times. The soil acidity can be increased by incorporating fine leaf mould, granulated peat or even rotted manures. For immediate effect when bulbs do not do so well, (which never seems to happen with any species here listed, except Treatiae) aluminum sulphate may be used, a teaspoonful to a square foot. Zephyranthes ajax. Very fine yellow flowered

species. 15c. Z. candida. Best white. Blooms from midsummer on, every time it is watered here. 10c

ea. Per doz. 60c. Per 100 \$4.00. Z. carinata. Largest pink. 15c ea. Dozen

Z. citrina. The best yellow. Rare, 25c each. Z. robusta. Very large lavender pink. New. Increases rapidly. Each 15c. Per doz. \$1.50.

Z. rosea. Very dainty, deep pink flower. This true species is rare. Z. carinata is usually so labeled. 25c each.

Lilimu elegans var. "Best Red." The easiest red lily to grow. 20c. 3 for 50c. 7 for \$1.00. L. regale. A very popular and easily grown lily. White, tinted orchid pink. 15c ea. 3 for 40c. 8 for \$1.00.

Milla biflora. This new introduction from Mexico belongs to Lily family but is quite dif-

belonging to the Lily family though only slightly resembling the genus Lilium. Often called Summer Hyacinth. The 4 ft. strong erect stem carries a raceme of 20 or more large, pure white, bell-shaped flowers. Very effective in groups. Culture very easy. In cold climates they must be dug in fall and stored. Plant very early. 15c ea. Per doz. \$1.50. Gloriosa rothschildiana. Climbing Lily. Tall,

lily like plants that support themselves by

is better. When warm in late spring shift to garden. In Florida and California they may be planted and grown outside permanently. Plant near a support. The flowers are brighter with considerable sun. Order please before March 15. Large tubers, 75c. Per doz. \$7.50.

AMARYLLIS SHOW

following year. Requires acid soil. Obtain this

by spading in liberal quantity screened peat or

oak leaf mould. It is a good plan to add one

teaspoonful aluminum sulphate to each square

foot on the surface after planting. Also mulch

are summer growing but a few grow only in the

winter. The latter are shipped when dormant

about June. Unless so stated any bulbs listed

Please note. All bulbs above from Agapan-

with peat or leaf mould. 15c each.

are ready now to ship out.

thus to Zephyranthes are Amaryllids.

Amaryllis lovers who live near enough to attend or exhibit will be interested to know that an Amaryllis Show is held in connection with the Floral Department of the Los Angeles County Fair at Pomona, California, in Septem-For a Premium List apply to Ernest C. Middleton, Dept. H, Pomona, California. Unknown Amaryllids will be identified. At that time Amaryllis, Cyrtanthus, Crinums, Nerines, Lycorus, Zephyranthes and other genera will be flowering. Last fall Richard Diener exhibited over 50 Hippeastrums and Mr. James of Las Positas Nursery, Santa Barbara, many rare amaryllids. We showed about 20 species. Better Also send an exhibit. This Fair is said to be the greatest County Fair in the world.

THE AMERICAN AMARYLLIS SOCIETY

sponsors this and other shows. They publish a Year Book called Herbertia (out in July) that contains latest and best information about Amaryllids, etc. Membership (including book) costs \$2.00. Send me your check.

CALLA LILIES

Zantedeschias are popular in the South for garden culture. Plant early, preferably in February or March. The crown of the tuber should be about 2 in. under the surface. They do not want too much sun nor too much shade. About half and half is good in hot weather though full sun in late winter and spring is better. That means a movable shade which growers use, but is not entirely necessary. They are excellent for pots, in which they

may be started from December 15 to spring. Give a sunny window indoors, and move if too Zantedeschia aethopica, var. Godfrey. More

profuse bloomer, smaller and better than the type. 20c and 30c each. Z. aethopica, var. Baby Calla. Smallest, whitest, best. Half the size of Godfrey. 40c

each.

Z. albo maculata. Spotted leaf Calla. Foliage is more attractive even than the flower. Flower ivory white with purplish blotch in throat. Each 10c and 20c. Doz. \$1.00 and \$2.00. Very small bulbs that may not bloom but will give the foliage, 5c. Doz. 50c.

Z. elliotiana. Golden yellow. 15c and 20c each. Per doz. \$1.50 and \$2.00.

Z. rehmanni, Pink Calla. Dwarf and lovely. The largest size is more dependable for flowering. 50c and 75c. Extra large \$1.00. Arum palaestiuum. Black Calla or Solomon's

Lily. Large, purple-black flowers, leaves like common white calla. Plant in garden or pots in August. Flowers about February. will be sent when dormant in June. 40c. Extra large 75c. SALES TAX PLEASE

Californians, don't forget to include 3% of

your purchase extra. Also read our Business Terms, etc. The information is important.

RANUNCULUS AND ANEMONES These closely related bulbs give flowers that

are unsurpassed in the garden. They are extra fine for cutting, furnishing high colors that lighten and make cheerful rooms. Important, too, is their low price and easy culture, giving the most flowers for the least outlay in money and effort. They can be planted at any time of year and will bloom in about 10 weeks. But do not plant so that they flower in mid-summer heat. They don't like heat. Culture. Plant bulbs one or two inches deep

and three inches apart for the No. 3 bulbs. Rows may be 1 ft. apart. It hastens the growth slightly to soak the bulbs 1 hour before planting but longer soaking may cause rotting. Place bulbs on side or any position. Keep soil moist but not too wet until up. Then if necessary, protect

In the south in mid-winter full sun is all right but in even moderately warm weather a slight shade is better. This is not necessary near ocean or where high fogs prevail. In very

warm weather as in June much shade is best. Anemones and Ranunculus must be dug after flowering. When stone dry store in shallow layer. If left in ground bulbs rot. Keep grow-

ing as long as possible after blooming. Ranunculus. Rich gaudy reds, yellow, pink, etc., but no blue flowers. Our strain is very double, the Palaflor hybrids. Size No. 3 which cost a small fraction of the cost of No. 1 bulbs and really give as good flowers and equal length

stems. Prices. Mixed colors or pure yellow. 15c oz. 50 for 55c. 100 for \$1.00. 500 for \$4.00. 1,000 for \$7.50.

Anemones. Single and semi-double flowers only. Quite double anemones are not so well Colors, red and blue in various tones but no yellow. No. 3 size. 15c per doz. 50 for 100 for \$1.00. 500 for \$4.00. 1,000 for \$7.50.

LILIACEAE OR LILY FAMILY Most species of the genus Lilium should be

planted in the fall. Most of them prefer a little shade. The following may be planted in the spring up to about April 1 but earlier planting is better. Plant in semi-shade or full sun but the ideal way is among shrubs where they can keep their feet cool and their bead warm. Plant 4 inches deep.

ferent from the true Lilies. Called in Mexico Estrellitas or Little Stars. Two to seven showy white waxy flowers, two inches across, on a stem 12 to 18 in. tall. A faint green stripe runs thru center of each petal on outside. Very attractive for cutting or in garden. Bloom from July to September. Plant as early as possible in Spring. In cold climates they must be dug and stored over winter. Easy culture. 40c ea. Per doz. \$4.00. Galtonia candicans. Here is another fine bulb

tendrils from the leaves. Very odd and extremely beautiful. Quite rare. The large flowers are crimson with purple mark at base of petals and resemble true Lilies. The culture is easy. They grow from tubers. For successful flowering, plant large tubers. In the east start in pots before March 15. January

Z. treatiae. The earliest. White. Unless planted very early it will remain dormant until

